

Scripture

<u>I</u> B.	Prodigious son (dated)	X
<u>I</u> B.	Elihu Reberah "	
<u>I</u> A	Noah	
<u>I</u> A.	Isaac & Jacob	
<u>II</u> B	Esaie & Jacob	
<u>II</u> B	Abraham & Gox	X
<u>II</u> A	Abraham	
<u>C?</u> /		
<u>III</u>	Gospel 2000	X
<u>?</u>		
<u>IV</u>	Lipet	X
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<u>V</u>	Ezekiel	
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<u>V</u>	Bible Answers	

x15p2cmc161

General History.

Scriptura ^{215p3cmcl61}
 Answers taken out

V V

Answers Rept.

IV 113 1115 III IV V

V
 34 40 24 34
 360

140
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Exodus 7, 13. 11

Scripture

215 p 4 cm 9 161
E. H. (15th V) 105
E. H. (15th V) 105

he was performing his duties as a priest in Tel abib among the exiles
when his call came.

E. H. (15th V)

Ezekiel's writings fall into three divisions. The first, relating to his
Divine commission and predicting the fall of Jerusalem. The second,
speaking of God's judgement on the surrounding nations. The third,
the Restoration.

We can picture Ezekiel as a man who received a very deep impression
by his Call and work. The Divine inspiration, caused by the
eating of the Roll, showing itself forth in his writing, his preaching,
and his personal life. Such a marvellous change wrought in a man
could not fail to at least gain him attention for a time. He must
have been a man possessing influence and a leadership before his call
to be a prophet. We find the Elders of the people coming to him, and
apparently, as far as can be guessed, discussing with him matters
pertaining to his preaching.

on 1st abib

John XVII

C.D. aqua form
A.C.D. 15p5mc161
CD(16.V)
Q. Write with comments Our Lord's High
Priestly Prayer.

A. In the seventeenth chapter of St John, we find Christ's great intercession for Himself, the apostles, and the world. It is called the High-Priestly Prayer, because in it Christ consecrates himself as a priest and a sacrificed victim. For a moment we are allowed to contemplate the innermost part of his mind and to perceive and realise the nature of the communion between Christ and the Almighty. First Christ prays for himself, that as he has glorified God in his life, so he may in the approaching sacrifice, and that after death he may again receive the glory which he resigned ^{for} our sakes at the Incarnation. Secondly he prays for the apostles that they may keep from sin and may be all united in love and will and that they may be consecrated to the great tasks which they have undertaken. Lastly he prays for the world and for us that the unbelievers may be converted, that we may finally attain

215 p6 cm cl 61

time to everlasting life. And may see
Jesus Christ enthroned in glory,
which He has had with the Father
since before the world was.

3. Write $\frac{1}{2}$ in decimal form.

Q. What do we know of the authorship of the Pentateuch?

A. The Pentateuch consists of the first five books of the Old Testament. They are often called the "Books of Moses" but we have sufficient proof to be able to say that Moses did not write them, but was the subject of the narrative. One of the many excellent reasons for saying this is, that in the Pentateuch we have the story of the death of Moses, and it is naturally impossible for a man to write of his own death. Apart from thinking that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, we have found (by several passages in it) that one man alone has not written the whole of it. For instance, the style of composition varies: God is called by different names, which were in use at quite different times: in one place ^{the Israelites} ~~we~~ are told to offer sacrifices to the Lord, and in another it says that "the savour of sacrifices is distasteful to the Lord." So we have sufficient proof to say, that the Pentateuch is not written by Moses, nor yet ^{by} one man, and it was not all written at one time.

at one time.

2. What were the three great festivals of the Jews?
What were the rites of the Day of Atonement?

The feast of the Passover, kept in memory of their withdrawal from the bonds of the Egyptians, was one of the three great festivals.

Another was the Feast of Tabernacles.

The third,

On the day of Atonement, the people were gathered round the gatesⁱⁿ the courts of the Tabernacle. Aaron the high priest, clothed himself in his white robes, bathed himself in water to cleanse himself before performing the ceremony. First of all he took a sheep and offered it as atonement for himself & his house. Then he cleansed himself again, & took a bullock & a ram, which he killed, and sprinkled the blood before the Mercy Seat in the Holy of Holies. This offering was for the Children of Israel. Then he next took two kids of the goats & brought them into the Holy Place. Here he cast lots over them, so that one should be for the Lord, & the other the Scapegoat. When the lots had fallen, he took the one chosen by

Picture Study

S.C. (14 1/2)

Describe Watts' Anna and the Red Cross Knight.

This picture is painted by Watts and is rather pretty. The Knight is riding on a big charger and Anna is riding on a little white donkey by his side. He has got nothing on his head, but he has his armour on. He has got his breastplate on and all his other armour except his sword and helmet. His neck has got a sort of cord collar. The horse has got a lovely mane.

Anna has got a lot of hair which is flowing down her back. She's wearing a sort of gown which looks white. He is riding leaning against him. The back of the picture is all mountains.

X

Standard

COMPOSITION AND DICTATION.

[Writing must be placed in the THICKENED SPACES.]

E. J. Arnold & Son, Ltd., Leeds & Glasgow.

Name

School

Date

216p2cand61

C. Gregson

C. G. 26 St. (1st 7.2 (A 4 I A) (Elementary School) 408

Describe "The Hay-Wain" by Constable

Constable was a very clever artist, he was very famous and he lived in Suffolk near the borders of Suffolk and Essex. He did not need to put fairies and magic things in his pictures but put just what he saw. Nearly all the pictures he painted he painted water on them. He showed the wetness of the water the greenness of the grass and every thing he painted looked real. He liked to paint trees with water by the side of them. His favourite season was summer in which he could paint the sky so beautiful. Most of his pictures were sent to the Paris Salon and one of them was the Hay-Wain. On the Hay-Wain is an hay-wagon churn-

Standard

ARITHMETIC.

[Figures must be placed in EVERY SPACE.]

Name

16p3 cm 104

School

Date

ing the muddy water. There is a contemplative fisherman laying down, and he is not even looking at the cart or the little dog which thinks it is helping by barking at the horse. The horse is cooling its hot limbs, it has been working all morning and now it is having a rest.

At the front of the farm house is an elder tree in full bloom. One part of the corn field is cut down and any amount of hay can be gathered and put into the barn. All of the men and horses are very warm with work and the horses are cooling their feet. The sun is shining on one part of the field and it looks like gold. We see the picture in the Paris Salon which is in

Standard

COMPOSITION AND DICTATION.

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France. He painted water and when he
painted trees he made every leaf and twig real.

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~~Justin V. Smith~~

J. W. (94/12. 11VS.)

Picture Study.

8. A Q Describe Watts' "Una and the Red Cross Knight."

* Why Una went to fetch the Red Cross Knight at all was that a awful dragon had come to their land & was destroying every thing in the land man & beast, & the King & queen had only been able to save them selves by shutting them-selves up in a brass tower.

This picture shows Una bringing the Red Cross Knight to save them. They look as if they have just been going through a wood for you can see a lot of trees behind them, & the road winding among them till it becomes a white speck.

Una ~~is~~ look down & looks very tired & sad, but the Red cross knight does not look very tired as he sits on his prancing war horse look^{ing} down at Una with a pitying look on his face.

His face is uncovered & he look very brave & fierce. His horse has a purple cloth put on his back and it is clasped ~~and~~ under his head. The clasp looks like two sheels. The horse is prancing alot

216p6cm661
405
E. Marjorie Vinzell (14 yrs. 9 mths.)

Picture Talk.

Christmas Term, 1921.

M V (14 $\frac{8}{12}$ IV)
Form 12.

Q Describe Watts' "Progress".

A In this picture, in the background, is the figure of a man riding on a white horse, which carries him through the clouds. This figure is "Progress", and he is surrounded by a brilliant white light. He appears to be shooting with a bow & arrows. Below, in the foreground, are three people seen. One is an old priest, bending over a large, open book. It is a book of manuscript, & he is ornamenting it, using ink or paint from a pot in his left hand. He is seated with his back to "Progress", thus perhaps signifying his unwillingness to press onwards to newer things. One of the other figures is that of a man, also with his back turned to "Progress", gathering up something from the ground, perhaps money. The third man is facing "Progress", & seems to be more open to progress than the others.

^{for} As the whole term I have been unable to find the Sept. Parent's Review, where the descriptions of the pictures are, I have had to use my own imagination.

Class V

N.S. (15th V)

Art

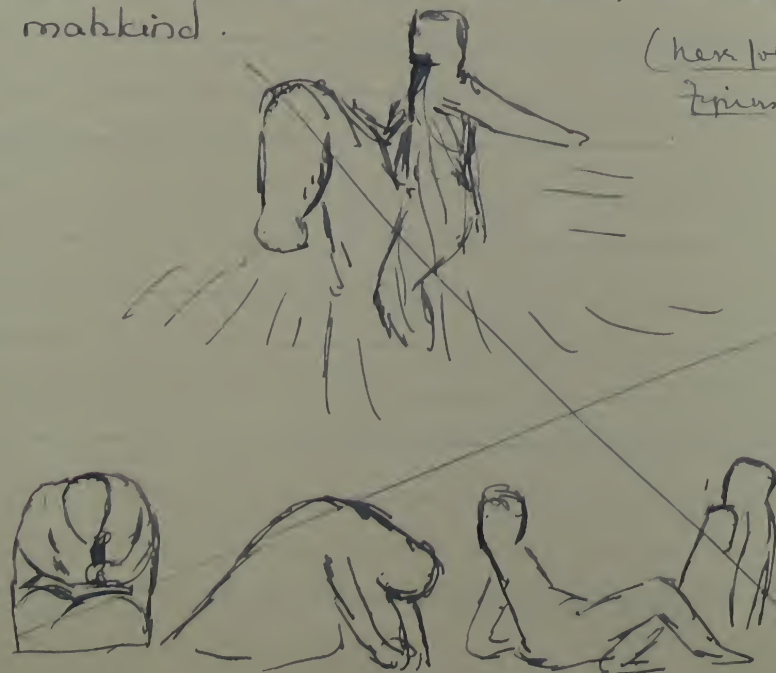
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Q Describe Watts "Progress", what teaching does the artist give us in this picture? Give a rough sketch of the composition.

A The centre figure of the picture is Progress riding on a white horse in a cloud of light & with his arms outstretched. Below him, in the foreground are four figures. On the extreme left is "Learning" who sits, an old man poring over his book, candle in hand. He peers into the past, & heeds not progress. Next to him is "The lover of earthly things", who in his gluttony for gold heeds not the vision above him. To the right are two more figures, who, as though, waking from a long sleep, appear to see the vision though not in its full glory.

The teaching lies in the foolishness & stupidity of the "learner" & "the seeker of earthly things" that they see not the vision above them, that is to benefit all mankind.

(here follow sketches of the figures)



Picture Talk

Top Sheet 47
(A.B. (3. 14))

2 Describe with a rough sketch of the composition, "Grace before Meat," by Jan Steen.

A There are three figures in this picture. A man, a woman, and a little child. The woman holds the ~~at~~ child in her arms as she says the grace, and the man holds his hat over his face as he sits on the other side of the rough table. Beside the table is a barrel with a cloth over it and a ham on it. On the table is a bit of cheese and a round flat loaf of bread.

There is a curious sort of wooden frame above their heads with some greenery in it; and a large card with some writing on it hangs on the wall.

The window stands open and through it we catch a glimpse of some trees and a little house.

The woman is sitting in the low window seat with a jug beside her.

The man sit on an old carved chair.

They are evidently a fairly well to do couple for the womens dress is spotless and of good material, while the man wears a velvet coat.

High up on the wall is a little shelf with a piece of paper on it to keep it clean.

December 15th

Art Studies.

Thomas P. Hughes.

E.P. H (1612. V) "Progress."

1612 Form V

1. The picture is allegorical and represents four men in the extreme foreground which is dark and misty, and a triumphant radiant figure mounted on a white horse above their heads surrounded by a mystical glory.

The men in the dark shadowy portion of the picture have each a different occupation and expression. On the ~~left~~ left there is an old man, dressed in sombre-coloured, flowing robes. He is ~~seen~~ reading diligently in a large book - he seeks Progress in there but never lifts his eyes to find it so near at hand.

Beside him is a man in a white garment groping eagerly in the dust for treasure - Progress is too far above his greedy eyes; he is blind to all else. Next we find one who turns astounded to see the vision - he has cast away the darkness from him and fixes longing eyes on that resplendent spirit. And lastly, a fourth figure lies prostrate on the extreme right of the picture his eyes hidden on his arm - he is blinded by the sight he has seen - utterly stunned.

Above that wonderful figure glows and shines, as, with upturned face he waves a bow, a symbol of the ^{mark} ~~good~~ to be shot at and ^{not missed} ~~missed~~.

The beautiful steed, his snout mane floating out from his proudly arching neck ^{his limbs} ~~is~~ ruffled with those clouds of radiant mist, bears his strange ethereal burden on.

Light and darkness - Turn from the shadows to the sun and seek "Progress"

2. ~~At the same period, namely, that of the 15th century two monks became famous as artists painters. They were Fra Angelico and Fra Lippo Lippi, and a more complete contrast of character could hardly be found anywhere in the pages of life history.~~

While Fra Angelico saw divine ^{worship} ~~message~~ and acts of homage ^{for him to perform} in all he performed, Fra Lippo Lippi was a gay pleasure-loving youth who loved painting for its own sake and the money and fame it brought him. Born in 1406, this last named ~~man~~ artist ~~who was~~ grew up to be a mischievous, lovable boy whom all liked.

He was sent to school but drew instead of learning, and eventually

~~Porter~~
~~Redd~~

17/1/1916

R. 13

Form IV

2 Give some account of the Balkan Peninsula when the great war began.

In 1914 the Balkan States were gradually becoming Germanized. For years and years Germany had foreseen the great war, and knowing how useful it would be to have all these little countries in her power, she had been doing her best to get things with German blood on their thrones. There were many reasons why Germany was so anxious about the Balkan States. If Germany could get free access to Baghdad the great Kingdom of the East would be practically open to her. So she formed the great project of the Berlin to Baghdad railway which was to run through the Balkan Peninsula, through Turkey to Baghdad. In 1914 this was in the building. In order to conciliate Turkey Germany had bided her with fair promises of protection from her enemies. Serbia and Montenegro, Germany had not been able to squash, Serbia had a very good king, Peter, who had done a great deal for the country and had pulled it out of the half savage state of the other countries. So Germany decided to strike her great blow through Serbia. Russia was the recognized protector of the small states and if Serbia went to war, Russia would

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be forced to come in also. If Russia went in, France was bound to come to help her, and although there was no actual treaty, there was distinct understanding that France and England would always be allies, and the whole great idea of the Kaiser was to conquer England.

So he hired an assassin to murder the Arch-Duke of Austria when he was travelling in Rome.

X

Margaret S. Godfrey LaFette

April 1921

French History

M.S. 7. (123 II A)

M.S. 9. 11. 11

(11)

123 II A

12. 4
11. 4
Q. Describe the capture of the Bastille

Q. What do you know of (a) the fête of the Champ de Mars
(b) the Flight to Varennes?

Q. Give a short account of Napoleon Bonaparte
and his Italian Campaign.

A. When Necker was dismissed from office by King Louis XVI the people of Paris were very angry. Soon all Paris was in an uproar. For three days the mob broke into the shops and stole all they wanted. Then their fury was turned against the Bastille, a huge prison. There were only a few soldiers guarding it but walls were so thick that it seemed impossible for the mob to take it. Fighting went on for five hours then the soldiers refused to go on any longer and forced the governor to surrender. The mob swarmed into the Bastille and let out the seven prisoners, one of whom had been shut up for 30 years but did not know why. At first the governor's life was spared, but afterwards he was killed, and his head was stuck on a pike, and carried in triumph through the town.

117p 30m 11/61

2(a) The Champ de Mars was a large open space in Paris. On the 14th July 1790 a great fête was held there. An altar was raised and Lafayette the Commander in chief of the National Guards took an oath that he would observe the new Constitution. Thousands of voices were raised to take it. Then the king with a loud voice took the oath and the queen lifted the dauphin in her arms to show that he too took part in his father's oath. It had been raining but at this moment the sun came out and shone on the altar where the Te Deum was chanted. Cannon thundered ~~bannerec~~ banners waved and the whole crowd seemed full of hope and joy.

(b) The next year the royal family tried to escape from the Tuileries. But much had to be done, troops were sent along the road, which made the people suspicious and the queen had to have new travelling clothes. On the night of the 20th June the king, the queen the royal children and their governess secretly left the palace, and outside Paris

(5)

got into their great yellow coach. They did not travel with enough caution. At one place the king showed his face at the window and was recognised by the post master. This man rode after them and caught them up at Varennes, then roused the mayor who had a barrier of barrels and waggons ~~to~~ arranged across a bridge they had to drive over. In the darkness of night and in this strange place the coach was stopped and the poor travellers had to wait in a grocer's shop till the morning. Alarm bells brought thousands of National Guards to Varennes and the king was taken back to Paris really as a prisoner.

E. Marjorie Vonnell.

17p 6 cm 161

Aggs 14 yrs 1 mth.

English History.

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E.M.V. (ag 14 1/2
Form IV)

Easter Term, 1921.

Form IV

1. What events led to the American Declaration of Independence? Dates.

The events which led to the American Declaration of Independence were as follows: In 1775, the Congress of Philadelphia sent a petition, known as the "Olive-Branch Petition", to the British Government, asking that the troops might be withdrawn. No notice was taken of the petition in England, because it had come from a Congress which had no business to be in existence. This alone was enough ^{to make} the Americans wild. But worse things were to come. The British Government had not expected anything like the resistance which was given, and the army had been allowed to sink to a very low number. In 1774 an attempt was made to raise 6500 men, but it failed hopelessly. Efforts were made to get a number of German soldiers to fight in America, and in 1775, 17,442 Germans were sent over. The Americans were furious at the idea of foreigners being hired to crush them, and on July 4th, 1776, the Congress of Philadelphia declared their Independence, and also that their country was henceforward to be known as the "United States of America".

Q. What do you know of the ministry and personal character of Pitt?

A. Pitt was the second son of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and, though in some ways like his father, he was not nearly so impetuous and fiery. He had a great deal of tact in the management of men, and

217p7 cm161 he had great sagacity in seeing whether things could, or could not, be done. When he entered Parliament he was only twenty-one. When Shelburne became Prime Minister he offered Pitt a post, which, while not entitling him to a seat in the Cabinet, brought with it a salary of £5000 a year. Pitt was a barrister and his whole income barely amounted to £300. To the astonishment of the whole house, Pitt refused the post, saying: "I will never accept a subordinate position."

Early in the year 1783, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the leadership of the House of Commons. December 23rd, in the same year, the King created him Prime Minister, at the early age of twenty-five. It was strongly opposed by a large part of the House, led by Fox. But Fox had no tact, and through lack of it, he put his party to great disadvantage. Pitt lost no time in taking advantage of this, and the result was that 160 of Fox's followers lost their seats. They were popularly known as Fox's Martyrs. George III. was delighted with the victory, but he found it impossible to make a lot of him as he had of Lord North.

Pitt reduced the customs-duties so that smuggling was not profitable. He died in 1806, partly because he was worn out, and partly because the news of the Battle of Austerlitz was such a shock to him.

3. Give some account of (a) the campaign of Austerlitz, (b) the Treaty of Tilsit
(a) ~~an~~ A Third Coalition was being formed to annihilate Napo-

217p8 cmc/61
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M. VI. (13. III)

~~General History~~

~~Maryam Wright~~
~~Age 13 yrs~~
~~Form III~~

Q. What do you know of the Polish and of the Austrian succession?

A Louis XV married Maria Leszinska in 1725 by the advice of the Duke of Bourbon, his Prime Minister. Bourbon thought that she would help him in return for the honour of being Queen of France, for she was a person of very little importance, her father being an exiled King of Poland. Louis was forced to make war upon Stanislaus, the reigning King; the war was not successful in dethroning Stanislaus, but Maria's father was made Grand Duke of Lorraine which was to become the property of France at his death. The war of the Austrian succession was much greater than that of the Polish. King Charles of Austria had only a daughter as heir to the throne and fearing that directly he was dead, all the great princes of Europe would try to gain Austria for themselves he made the Pragmatic Sanction in which he asked all the greatest Kings to guarantee that Maria Theresa his daughter should come to the throne in peace. Nearly all promised; but France and Prussia, when Charles was dead declared war against her, and England

joined with her.

Maria Theresa was of ready resource, and she decided to persuade France to join her. Louis XV had never cared for his wife and carried on flutations with ladies of the court; at that time a lady called Madame de Pompadour had such power over him that he would do anything she asked, so Maria Theresa wrote to her flattering her and called her my cousin so Madame de Pompadour made Louis change sides and join the Austrians, and George II of England changed sides and joined with Prussia fearing that Prussia would seize Hanover which he loved very much. Nobody profited by the war though Frederick II of Prussia gained Silesia from Maria Theresa in the first part of the war when England was for, and France against, Austria.

At the battle of Dettingen George II who was mounted on a frisky horse, was carried away as the horse bolted so he dismounted and said "Now I shall not run away." He drew his sword and exclaimed "Come on boys let's make them run!" and headed the charge himself; since then a king has never been actually in the line of action in battle. The war started in 1740 and went on for some time.

X

U.S. (12⁷/₁₂ ~~from III~~)X English history

1. Q Contrast the character of Mary Queen of Scots as given a) in the Abbot,
b) A History of England.

A.

- a) In the Abbot Queen Mary is described as being sarcastic & haughty towards her enemies, but sweet & gentle to her friends.
Sir Walter Scott writes of her as being really a good & noble character.
- b) In A History of England she is spoken of in quite a different tone.
It says she ^{was} unfortunate & beautiful, but that she was very weak & conspired against the throne of England & thus Elizabeth had to have her executed in order to stop the conspiracies of which Mary was the cause. The chief of these plots was called Babington's conspiracy, it was this plot that finally determined Elizabeth to put Mary to death & she was executed at Fotheringhay castle, near the end of 16th century.

2. Q "The life & death wrestle between the Reformation & the Old Religion settled into a permanent struggle between England & Spain."
Give an account of this struggle -

A Spain was the chief country in Europe upholding the Roman catholic religion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, & England was one of the principal countries who believed in the New Religion.

There was also another cause of dissention between these two countries. This was that King Philip II of Spain wishing to become king of England had asked Elizabeth to marry him, but ^{she} Elizabeth had refused him, Philip was therefore very angry with Elizabeth & resolved to punish her. He set about building a large fleet which he was going to send against Elizabeth, he said that ~~that~~ the intention for which he had prepared this navy was to convert England into a Roman catholic country again.

2) contd.

& so obtained the Pope's benediction.

Meanwhile England had not been unoccupied; for Sir Francis Drake had sailed past the ports of Spain & had burnt & destroyed many of her ships "to singe the King of Spain's beard" as he told Elizabeth & I think he singed it very badly almost burnt it off in fact, other great Englishmen had been damaging the armaments of Spain also.

At last, however, King Philip got his great fleet or Invincible Armada as he called it - ready & it sailed up the English Channel.

It received a nasty shock though after it had passed Portsmouth for Lord Thomas Howard - who was Lord High Admiral of England - & Sir Francis Drake & many another noble Englishmen had been giving chase & at last they had caught up to them.

Then there was a great fight, the English ships first damaged the Spaniards with their artillery, & when it was nighttime they sent lighted fire ships among the Spanish, who immediately cut their anchors & tried to escape from the narrow waters in which they had been engaged.

The English, however, destroyed many of them & those that were not sunk by the English ships, were nearly all wrecked on the Scotch & Irish shores. There was great rejoicing when England heard of this enormous victory, bonfires were lighted all over the land & a medal was struck to celebrate the victory with these words upon it: "Aflavit Deus, et dissipavitur." which means: "God blew with his breath, & they were scattered."

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1910

B. Y (11¹/₂, 14)

Commit to Change

Catharine de Medici, was the wife of

Henry II of France. He was a ^{very} ^{weak} ^{king} ^{and} ^{did} ^{not} ^{love} ^{his} ^{wife} ^{and} ^{only} ^{came} ^{for} ^{another} ^{lady} ^{named} ^{Catherine} ^{of} ^{Medici}. When Henry and Catherine had no power but when Henry died she got the power into her hands. Her boy was too young so she ruled whilst her boy was old enough to rule for himself. Now just at this time when Catherine was ruling the Protestants were rising against the Catholics. Catherine was a Catholic and with the help of the Duke of Guise she kept most of the Protestants down. But she saw that Guise was trying to gain power she knew the man whom she could only trust the chancellor L'Hopital. L'Hopital was wanting the Catholics and Protestants to unite together. Coligny the leader of the Protestants was in favour with the young king. The king invited Coligny to Paris. Coligny came with most of his followers. Catherine began to hate Coligny she thought that Coligny might get so powerful that he might take the kingdom from her boy. So she plotted to murder Coligny. One one day as Coligny was coming home to dinner a shot was fired at him it was carefully aimed and he moved on one side the ball only passing through his finger and arm.

Geraldine Sandbach Age 12. Form II A. English History and Page 3.

2 contd. emerge until 1811 when he took the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo & Badajoz, which were great losses to the French. Napoleon now took many of the soldiers who were in Spain to the Grand Army for the expedition against Russia. In 1813 we defeated the French at Vittoria & in 1814 they were utterly routed at the Battle of Toulouse, on the very soil of France itself.

9.5. (112/11A)

3 What do you know of the history of the castles in England? Name some, and, if possible, describe one you have seen.

The craze for castle building began in Saxon times. Some of them were Royal castles, in which was placed a warden or constable, to look after the King's interests. Others belonged to the nobles who lived in them, and some were built in the towns & cities, wherever the owner's interest lay.

Although it may seem strange to us, bishops were among the great castle builders. Bishop Gundulph of Rochester built the Keep of Rochester Castle, & the White Tower in the Tower of London, & another one Henry de Blois of Winchester, built a great many

R. I. O.

3. castles in his diocese. A great number were built in the civil war in Stephen's reign, but many were afterwards pulled down by Henry II, as they were getting too powerful numerous, & the barons too powerful. When the barons wanted money to carry on their wars or to go to the crusades the townspeople often extorted privileges from them before giving them the money. Thus the towns also became powerful through the barons.

Amongst the castles are, Windsor, Here, Warwick, & Berkhyn.

History

Form

I	X	Richard Arkwright	X	iv	X	Woolpole
		Robt White House			X	Shaken Reminders
	X	Waleston	X		X	^{Pitt} American Independence
		Los Shaptesbury				American Pitt
		Clot of Gold			X	French Revolution
					X	Germany
II	X	Henry	X	⊙	v.	Richelieu
	X	Charles V	X	X	XX	Valentin Liberation
		1744 Clive				1870 v 1914
II	A	Washington			X	British Museum
		History of Charles	X	X	X	Nice
		Baskille	X	0		
		Conference of Pirisy				Eng.
						Eng
III		Queen Mary	X	X		French
		Reformation	X	0		German
	X	Wallenstein	X	X		Eng.
	X	Gustavus Adolphus	X	X		India
	X	Prattan's Reclamation	X	X		Egypt.
		Colonies				Eng French
		Polish & Austrian Succession	X			Italy
	X	Chah Jehan		X		Genoa
	X	Herodotus		X		
		Charte v la Merme de Mecklen			X	

~~Don'ting~~ ~~Glanton~~

~~English History~~

1770 Dec 16th 45
D. & C. (April 132)
7am 10

Q1. "Let sleeping dogs lie". How did Walpole act on his motto? Give a sketch of his career.

At. When Walpole's rivals were content to remain as they were he did not rouse them out of their inactivity.

Walpole became one of the favourites in George I's reign, and was much liked and trusted by the King. George II also made him one of his chief ministers, but this was mostly due to his wife Queen Caroline who was a firm believer in Walpole and one of his staunchest friends. In 1721 he became First Lord of the Treasury. This was chiefly due to what he had done the year before, in restoring order after the burst of the South Sea Bubble. He very much wanted to be made Prime Minister but the other ministers were all jealous of him. But if not nominally the head, he was at least in power. Since then First Lords of the Treasury have always been Prime Ministers. It five years later he was forced to resign because the war which had been impending so long and which he was much against, broke out. On resigning office he was made Lord of Oxford.

2. Describe the characters of ^{and} the Bantonet, & Newcastle.

(a) Bantonet was a cautious man, and knew more about foreign affairs than any man of his day. He was an able statesman and really did his best for England. He did not rise to power till after Walpole had resigned, and then he only held for two years.

(b) Newcastle was neither an able statesman, nor one who thought most of the good of his country. His great wish was to have unlimited power, and he thought only of what he himself was going to get. He was not the means to many true great war successfully, and probably if it had not been for Wolfe, Canada would never have been won.

3. Give with date an account of the struggle between France and Canada.

France sent over an army to Canada to conquer it. It was then a wild wast country with few or no inhabitants. At the same time England declared war and sent over an army to fight against the French. Wolfe with a certain division of men was sent to capture Quebec. He sailed up the St. Lawrence